A copy of this letter will be sent to all the naval com-manders-in-chief of the various nationalities on the Pa-

fic Station.

I have the honor to be, my dear Captain, your most bedient servant.

P. Hodsett, British subject. obedient servant. P. Hodder, British subject.
Wisely the writer of this uncompromising epistle abstained from executing his menace; but that is not to say that some other ship-master in command of a bigger and better equipped vessel will be equally prudent. For this and other reasons this question of the seal fisheries and hunting grounds of the North Pacific requires stringent investigation.

CHILDREN IN REFORMATORIES.

BLERIDGE T. GERRY REPLIES TO ME. HOE'S STATE-MENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The article in your columns this morning entitled "Work in Houses of Refuse," purporting to contain a conversation with Richard M. Hoc, is deserv-

The House of Refuge is one of the best reformator in my judgment, in this State. It is under the control of a Board of Managers of great ability and social posttion. It has an admirable superintendent and unques-tionably a corps of able assistants. But it possesses two

glaring defects. The first of these consists in the imprisonment in cells with barred doors, studiar in character to the cells used for that purpose in our State prisons, of the children committed to its care. The result is that those who ar young in vice and are sent to this institution for the purose of reformation are continually familiarized with life in a cell, which is different as to its surroundings only in name from the abode provided in the State pena institutions for hardened offenders. In every such case, if the child is not incorrigibly lost, the danger is he wil feel that he is so-that he has taken rank with criminals and is thenceforth to be regarded as one of them. Whil cells may be necessary for the trent, cut of refractory boys in any institution, it does seem to me that children ought not to be imprisoned in such cells excepting for the purpose of punishment, and that when evidences are shown of either a desire or an attempt to reform and become doctle to the rules of the institution, relief should be given, no matter what the

expense may be to the institution.

The second defect is the contract system. This seciety does not propose to interfere with institutions where the children are properly treated therein; but the defect in this contract system is this: That no matter how admirable its own officers may be, so far as their judgment, mirable its own officers may be, so far as their judgment, experience and discretion are concerned, they practically are made under this system the instruments for the inflicting of corporal punishment upon boys who do not fulfil their work under the contract to the satisfaction of the paid employes of the contractor. There is no answer made to the objection urged by Mr. Leichworth and myself before the Lexishature, that under this contract system in many institutions the machinery employed does not fit the child for any useful purpose thereafter. So far as he is concerned, he night as well be employed either in pumping water or in turning a crank. Manual labor involving physical exercise is undoubtedly conductve to industry; but there is no surer way of impeding the progress of reform than by keeping the object of Lie reformation at work upon machinery or in a particular trade which is useless the moment he leaves the lustitation. If ought not, in my judgment, to be left to the discretion of any officers of an institution to decide as to whether the children are overworked or not, if the system is one that is susceptible of abuse in this respect. The object of the contractor is to get all the work he can out of the children, without regard to results; and unless the officers of the institution themselves are skilled (which it occurs to be conceded they are not) in the conduct of the work it is tall the system is necessive, or whether it is adequate to fine builden maposed. On this subject they must rely on the opinions of the persons interested; and as I have stated, while this society does not propose to har free nunceessarily in any way with the management of the mistitutions intended for the reformation of children, it ecramity will, so long as I have the honor of presiding over it, raise its voice against the infliction or unnecessary daysteal pain and suffering upon their inmates, where no practical benefit can be shown to result to the children frou such a suffering upon their inmates, where no practical experience and discretion are concerned, they practically my judgment, if the institution requires additional

ands in order to enable it properly to conduct the re-partion of these children, it would be wise policy on a art of the State to see that a large and liberal contripart of the State to see that a large and hoeral contribution is made to it for that purpose. There is no dama of any abuse, room misappropriation of the money so a piled. But I do insist that the pilea of economy should not be permitted to with in opposition to the welfare of the children intrusted to its care. I have the honor is remain, with great respect.

ELERINGE T. GERRY, President, etc.

New-York, April 12, 1882.

THE NEW-YORK WAIFS IN FIRGINIA.

LOCAL OPINION OF THEM

From The Culpeper (Va.) Exponent.

Another instalment of boys, sent out from New-York City by the Children's Aid Society, arrived here on Wednesday, in charge of Mr. August Schlegel, the Southern agent of the society. This not numbered eighteen, which, including those sent by Mrs. Astor and by Mr. Whitelaw Reid, make a total of seventy-five which have been brought here and distributed in Culpeper and the neighboring counties. As with the others, there was quite a demand for those, and they were quietly assigned to the various parties who had made spidication for them.

It may be interesting to know the result of this experiment, which may be judged by the boys who have been here for some time and the opinion of those who have been here force, and the general tone of them was thus of culties satisfaction with their condition and the treatment they received from their employers. The parties who have them generally express tormselves as pleased with LOCAL OPINION OF THEM

been a low instances of miss onduct by the latter, such as petit dictis, etc., and three of all woo have come have returned to New York. One or two others may have desappeared. This is a remarkably good showing, considering the condition in which they are found to New-York, their entire lack of training and the bad indicts which most of them must have. Altogether, the experiment promises to be a success.

It is proposed to bring on another lot in September. Parties who desire to contain one of more of them should

Parties who desire to obtain one or more of their should make application to Mr. James Nalle, Receont Ford, who, by the way, deserves much credit for the interes-and solvity which he has displayed in provining, at the same time, homes for these orphans and useful labor for conference. same time, homes for these or, por farmers.

As heretofore stated, the condition on which these as heretofore stated.

boys are sent out is that they remain one year with the parties in whose charge they are given, and hour father bound and clothes. At the end of that time, they are at liberty to make their own bargain. All are provided with good clothes before they are sent out from New-York.

THE NEWSPAPER WORLD.

The Republican, of Denver, recently took

The Republican, of Denver, recently took possession of its new building.

A growing subscription that has made a new last press necessary in the office of The St. Joseph (Mo.) Heraid.

The Indianapolis Times is now based seven days in the week. The sunday edition had an assured circulation of 10.000 from the start.

The types raphical appearance of The Times, of Adrian, Mich., has been improved by a new outfile of type.

The first numbers of The Commercial Traveller's Journal and The Shoe and Leather Manufacturer, two monthly lournals, have just appeared in this city.

Twenty-six years ago The Rochester Indoa and Advertiser, "the pioneer duly west of the lind-on kiver," thought it mai found permanent quariers, but how, in its fifty-sixth year, it has been compelled to erect a six story brick building upon the site it occupied in its youth.

youth.

W. C. Lansing, formerly of The Poughkeepsic Eagle is now Editor of The Dutchess Farmer. Charles S. Wilber, recently assistant editor of The Farmer has started The Revister, a promising weekly, at Fine Frams, N. Y. The Midweukee Scattinel has been entarging its corps of correspondents and promises soon to appear in a "new dress." Since Documber its daily circulation has increased over 1,000 cepter and its Sanday edition over \$2.00 cepter.

creased over 1,000 contacts.
2,500 copies.
Six meaniss ago the Gatersion News was enlarged from thirty-two to thirty-ix comms to meet the demand of devertisers, and new four more contains have to be added occasionally. The News, now forty years old, says it "feets increasing strength with each succeeding it."

year." During the past year the circulation of The Philadel-phia Press has increased steadily and its cash receips for the opening mouths of the year were nearly 50 per cont greater than those for the corresponding period in 1881. During the past three months about 10,000 cap'es have open added to the circulation of the weekly edition

ISSI. Diffragate particle in the contents of the weedy edution to The Irees.

The Foress.

The Foress of The Irees is now under the editorial management of Edward L. Adams, late of Bradford, Fenn, Charles G. Fairman's connection with the journal having the research of the primary of the primary of the primary of the primary is and in 1851 for became the Editor ine Daily discretize, which began hie with the organization of the telepholical party. On Wednesday of Thursday, Salarray and Sanday of each week The Times of Chicago appears with twelve or more pages. It is a question of time simply, "says Mr. Storey," when The Times will print a triple for larger, sheet on every day of the week. Indeed, it is only a question of time when the Times will be printed morning and evening on every day. The Times will, in any event, be a great institution. It will be, at no discanday, the greatest newspaper on earth. Chicago being nearer the centre of gravity than any other great oily on earth, it is pecaliarly fit and proper that it anomic take frequent note of time at each ed. The Times will show the possible that the time will come when I he Times will print three times on each day, viz. morning, evening and midnight."

BLOTTING PAPER POSTAL CARDS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Could you inform me why it is that postal cards are now made of blotting paper; and why the Government charges so much for so small a ploce, when one can get better blotting paper of the heat ance companies gratuitonaly? Thomas M. Gristith. when one can get better bleiting companies gratuitously ! Artington, N. J. April 6, 1882.

A Specialty.-" Hang it, you've got an umhelis of your own. Way the deuce don't you stick it up it "Not if I know it, old man! This unbreds was done up last May by Monty Brabazon, and mas never been opened since it "Monty Brabazon! Who's he!" Not know Lord Montague Brabazon! Who's he is shout the only man in London who really knows how to do up an ambrella!"—(Panch.

THE MONETARY STANDARD

A CHANGE IN ENGLISH OPINION.

I. LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE LATE COM-MISSION, REVIEWING ENGLAND'S ADVOCACY OF A SINGLE GOLD STANDARD-ENGLISH FINAN-CIERS NOW LEANING TOWARD A DOUBLE STANDARD.

To the Editor of The Iribune. SIR: The position of England is a prime factor in the problem of international monetary union. The financial and commercial community of the United States and of the world justly holds in great respect the teachings and example of England in all matters relating to money and monetary policy. Lord Liverpool's "Letter to the King on the Coins of the Realm" (1805) and the celebrated "Bullion Report" to the House of Commons (1810) were noble arguments in behalf of liard Money and Honest Coinage, those cardinal truths which are the foundation of sound monetary science. Hand in hand with these great truths, Lord Liverpool brought forward the dogma of the Single Standard of gold. The doctrine of a single metal for the standard measure of value" was not new. Mirabeau, in 1790, had championed silver monometallism in the French National Assembly; and the celebrated Citizen Berenger, in 1802, with unequalled ability, supported the same views, although both without success; while Lord Liverpool's great |countryman, John Locke, had been in theory a silver monometallist.

But England's complete adoption of the single gold standard in 1816, being, as it was, the first actual enforcement of a proscriptive ban against one of the two precious metals by a great civilized Nation, attracted the profoundest attention of the world; and, followed as it was by the successful resumption of specie payments in gold by the Bank of England, and the succeeding decades of extraordinary development and prosperity in the country, seemed to approve itself by the result of practical application among the greatest commercial and trading people. Homage was freely given to the English system on all sides; the British pros perity was attributed in no small degree to the gold standard; men's minds were captivated by the apparent fulfilment of the arithmetical and mathe matical requirement of unity of metal in the " yard stick" measure of values. Scientific thought considered that nothing was to be said in favor of the old and time-honored system of the world's money of gold and silver; or it was admitted that silver might serve as the money of semi-barbarous China and india, but that gold alone was fit for the high civilization of Europe and America. Men forgot that silver and gold remained practically the money of the world, notwithstanding the English reform; that France with her tremendous stock of specie,probably double that of England,-bad retained the use of both metals as full legal tender at a fixed rate of equivalence, and that gold and silver were freely coinable at her mints; they overlooked the compensatory action of the silver monometallism of Germany and Austria balancing the gold monometallism of England; the equilibrating action of the French bimetallic system with free coinage of both metals acting as a specie clearing-house for the gold severeigns of England and the silver rupees of India was not understood; the laws of supply and demand and the cost of production were considered supreme in the case of the money-metals as of all other commodities; in a word England was admitted to have led the van of the world's progress in accepting only the precions yellow metal as her money-and the other Nations looked to the day when they might enmlate her noble example.

The Paris International Monetary Conference of 1867 was a love-feast, and the tond of union was gold. That assemblage was convened to lay the basis of an International Coinage. The object was not attained; but the Conference solemnly advoeated a propaganda in favor of the single monetary standard of gold. The desegates vied with each other in landing gold; and its praises were sung

in the verses of Ovid:

Æra dabant olim; melius nunc omen in auro est, Victaque concedit prisca moneta nova. The payment of the billion dollars of war fine by France to Germany (1871-'73) placed the latter Nation in possession of a vast sum in gold specie. The German moretary doctrinaires taught that the time was ripe for their country to follow the lead of England and to adopt the single standard of gold. An active and vigorous propaganda based on the decision of the Paris Conference of 1867 had prepared the German people to believe in and accept the change; and silver (the former German money) was demonstrized, and the metal offered for sale. In 1874, closely following upon this action of Germany, France, moved probably rather by political than economic reasons, and the other States of the Latin Union, for the first time put a limitation upon the coinage of silver, and in 1877 the coluago was suspended altogether. Immediarely upon the French limitation of coinage, the value of silver experienced the most violent fluctuations. From an average price in London of sixty pence or a little more to the ounce, which had been maintained for nearly three-quarters of a century the gold price of silver fell in 1876 to 4634 pence, and, although rallying subsequently, had evidently lost all element of stability. The economists had seen the relative prices of gold and silver remain almost absolutely steady in the Western world during the years of the great Californian and Australian gold yields after 1850, when the production of gold in relation to silver increased nearly or quite fifteen fold as compared with the yield from 1801-'10, and more than five fold as compared with the yield of 1849. They had given nothing approaching a satisfactory explanation of this extraordinary phenomenon; but they readily accounted for the fall in silver after 1874 as chiefly due to the enormous production of the American silver mines; the fact being that the total world product of silver at the height of the "bonanza output was only about double the production of 1850. The whole monetary world became profoundly exercised; the economists and teachers of old monetary orthodoxy were seen to be at fault, and men everywhere began to think; and the resuit of this thought was a very strong suspicion on both sides of the Atlantic that something might yet be learned in monetary science. Where all had been certainty after the ex cathedra utterances of the Conference of 1867 doubt not only crept in but took a definite form, not alone in France, in Germany and in the United States, but in England itself, the home and citadel of the gold standard. If now monetary scientists and practical men of

all countries have accepted with deference the teachings of English theory and practice in times past,-teachings of nonesty and good faith in the Nation's dealing with its monetary standard of value, -it behoeves such men, no matter what their views, to observe with candid fairness any signs, if such there be, of a change of opinion among Englishmen. England alone stands in the way of International Monetary Unica; France and the United States are ready to enter into the compact : Germany waits only upon England, and is less than half-hearted about her late gold standard reform. Any, even the slightest, evidences of change in the position of England upon the question must be of importance, and should be watched and studied not only by those who are anxiously awaiting such a change, but rather by all who have accepted the English teachings as sound and unassailable. If our teachers are changing their doctrines we should know it; the heterodoxy of to-day may become the orthodoxy of to-morrow. Monometallists,-gold single-standard men, who constitute the majority of our commercial and financia community here in the great City of New-York .should narrowly watch England at this stage of the great struggle for International Moretary Union. The object of this article is to indicate very briefly

certain important facts which go to show: I. The change in England's national position on the money question since the Conference of 1867. II. A strong undercurrent of private opinion among men of high standing in the English busi ness and financial community in favor of the aban donment by England of her insular system of the single gold standard and of her adoption of an international fall legal tender money of both gold and

English sources only.

First, then, as to the recent change in England's national position: In the year 1869, the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, informed the House of Commons that he had re turned for answer to a communication of the French Government on the subject of international coinage, that "it would be impossible to hold out hopes of assimilation until France made up her mind to give up the silver standard and have only a gold standard ;" and he added : " I am happy to say that France is favorable to the abandonment of her silver standard, as I gather from the report of a commission on the subject which I have received. The English Government was thus committed to the hope that France was about to mount beside England upon the British vantage ground of the single gold standard. Mr. Lowe was liberalminded enough to wish that the boon which his Nation had so long enjoyed might come to Franco Legically, what was a blessing to Englishmen should be equally a blessing to Frenchmen and to other Nations as well.

In 1873, when the German gold reform had been thoroughly inaugurated and the price of silver in London, from whatever cause, was beginning to totter, the following remarks were made by Lord Beaconstield in his speech as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. He said:

"I attribute the great monetary disturbance that has occurred, and is now to a certain degree acting very injuriously to trade, to the great changes which the Governments in Europe are making with reference to their standard of value. . . . think that a country which has a gold standard should, to use a celebrated expression, think once, twice and thrice before it gives it up. But it is the greatest delnsion in the world to attribute the commercial preponderance and prosperity of England

to our having a gold standard." At the Paris International Monetary Conference of 1878, only nine years after the above cited utterances of the Chancel or of the Exchequer, we find the English delegates supporting the solemn declaration of the majority of the Conference, that "it is necessary to maintain in the world the monetary functions of silver as well as these of gold." And during the debates of that Conference, the chief among the English delegates, the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, made the following significant declarations: That the universal adoption of the single gold standard might be the cause of the greatest disasters; that although the universal double standard seemed a veritable Utopia, the theory of an universal gold standard was equally Utopian, "and indeed involved a false Utopia." The force of these admissions was not broken by Mr. Goschen's formal opposition to the theory of the double standard.

At the International Monetary Conference of 1881, although the English delegates, acting under strict instructions, declined in any way to pledge the British Government to support the proposed International Bimetallic Union, the two earnest and able delegates representing Britain's East Indian Empire, Sir Louis Mallet and Lord Reay, offered the most important guarantees that India would continne her single standard of silver with free coinage of that metal as an inducement to the formation of uch an union among other great States. The voice of the British Empire was really heard in the Indian dominion, protesting against any further crusade against silver, and hoping for the realization of a monetary union with the use of both the great money metals between France, the United States and other commercial Nations,-an union prevented solely by the passive resistance of their Home Government of the British Islands. The impression made in the halls of the last Paris Conference was that the British house was dividing against itself. The intense interests of Grent Britain in the project of monetary solidarity was as apparent as were the reasons for the formal stand maintained by the British delegates that England would not consent to modify her gold monometailie system. They were upon the defensive, and pointed to the efforts made by their country to sustain the value of silver as money by the continued free coinage of that motal in India. Furthermore. they read the offer of the Bank of England to hold one-lifth of its metallic reserve in silver under the provision of the bank charter of 1844, provided the other principal Nations would reopen their mints to silver and make that metal continually interchangeable with gold. This offer was tautamount to an admission that a return to the old order of things would restore the relative value of silver compared to gold, and a declaration that England gold assist in the work to the extent of holding

part of her bank reserves in the white metal! Surely these were great changes from the confi dent gold propagandism of Mr. Lowe, only twelve years before, when he professed his satisfaction at the expected abandonment by France of her bimetallic money and her adoption of the single standard of gold. Could more have been looked for in the same short space of time from the Nation which for so long had been the honored champion

of the precious yellow metal ? In my next article I shall indicate some of the evidences of the radical change of individual opinion which has taken and is taking place in men prominent in the financial and commercial world of England.

JAMES TALLMADGE VAN RENSSELAER. New-York, April 14, 1882.

NEWPORT NOTES.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 16.-C, W. Schwab of New-York, will summer at the Chif Cottage Hotel, R. F. Tyson, of New-York, loss leased the Eussell cot

Among the cottage-owners who will not occupy their houses during the coming season are the following colonel G. T. M. Davis, L. M. Buthertord, G. P. Wetmore, Mrs. D. A. Pell, E. H. Brinley, Mrs. William Redmond, John W. Downing, Mrs. L. S. Clymer, L. P. Morton, Edward T. Potter, Albert G. Thorp, Mrs. Russell, Mahlon Sands, Mrs. Marsh, J. G. Bennett, David King, - Carey, Walter L. Kane, of New-York; Miss Woolsey Susan Coolidge), and C. N. Beach, of Hartford; W. H. Susan Coolings, and Miss Ida E. Deacon, of Boston; Bear-Admiral A. L. Case, of the United States Navy; Sammet C. Tatum and George H. Pendleton, of Cincianati; Dr. E. S. F. Arnold, of Yonkers, N. Y.; Richard J. Arnold and Jabes C. Khight, of Providence; Professor J. P. Cooke, of Harvard College, and Dr. Thomas Biddle, of

Philadelphia.

Marshall Field, of Chicago, will occupy the McCardy
cottage on Hallidon Hill.

Mrs. M. S. Flagg, of New-York, has taken a cottage on Washington-t.

J. S. Brownson, of Elizabeth, N. J., has lensed the Tutum cottage on Washington st. for the coming season.

Mrs. Margaret O. Poor, or Chreimath, has arrived at
the Palmer cottage for the season.

Towson Caldwell, of Washington, has taken possession

of the Ledwood estate.

J. L. Lyman, of New-York, has purchased the General

J. L. Lyman, of New-York, has purchased the General Van Alen Iot, on Kay-st.
Mrs. E. A. Wadsworth, of Boston, has rented the vills on Catherine-st, which was built for Charlotte Cushman, the actress, and when is now owned by her heirs.
Among the cottagers in town are Walter H. Lewis, Mrs. Robert Goelet, W. I. Kane, Mrs. S. A. Kendali and Mrs. G. H. Warren, of New-York; E. M. Thompson, of Boston, and Josiah O. Low, of Brooklyn.
James R. Keene, of New-York, has leased the Burns cottage, on Hazard-ave. His family will vacate the lift-fany cottage this week. James E. Keene's brother, Harry Keene, has arrived here.

DETERMINED TO HAVE LOWER FERRIAGE

A meeting of citizens of Staten Island was held last evening at Tynan's Hall, Stapleton, to hear the report of a committee of twenty-one appointed at a prerious meeting to confer with the Staten Island Ferry ompany in regard to the reduction of the fare between this city and Staten Island. Justus O. Woods, the chairs an of the committee, reported that be had communicated with Jacob Vanderbilt, president of the ferry company, in regard to a conference with the committee. No reply had been made to this communication. A resolution was then adopted ununimously, expressing the grievances of the residents of Staten Island in regard to the ferry company, and demanding relief from the Legislature, and also stating their intention to onthe Legislature, and also stating their intention to op-pose for any public office or employment any persons not picking themselves to ald in abating the monopoly of the company, and to give their parenage only to those opposing this monopoly. W. M. Mulien acdressed the meeting, stating that the fron Sican-boat Company would run one boat to the island, provided the residents would guarante \$100 a day, the ferrigge to be determined by regular patrons. A Ferry Reform League was then organized, J. O. Woods being chosen president, and a combilities was appointed to erroduce a petition to the Legislature, asking it to enact the bil introduced in the Senate by Senator John G. Boyd in regard to ferry rates. can be seen in recorded in the Senate by Senator John G. Boyd in regard to ferry ratios. Another meeting will be held on Saturday evening, when it is expected that a large delegation will be present from the north side of the island.

The evidence on these points shall be drawn from TWO GENERALS IN CONFLICT

DOUBLEDAY STORMS HOWARD'S DEFENCES. RECALLING THE EVENTS OF CHANCELLORSVILLE AND GETTYSBURG-A DIRECT ISSUE AS TO THE FACIS-MEMORY VERSUS THE RECORDS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I read in your paper of the 8th inst. General Howard's attack on the accuracy of that portion of my account of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg which refers to him, and beg leave to reply, as brief-Iv as possible.

CHANCELLOESVILLE.

He begins with the surprising admission that he had not read my book, but had merely seen extracts from it; at least, this is what the reporter quotes him as saying. This leads him into error at once. for he assumes that I said Graham's brigade report ed to him on the 2d of May, whereas if he had looked at the book instead of the newspaper, he would have seen that I refer to the movement as taking place under the heading of Friday, the 1st of May. He wastes more than half a column on this false issue, which he gives as a striking example to show that I had not consulted the records, particularly these at Washington How does he know that? For more than ten years I have been collecting and tabulating information concerning these battles. Much of this was collected in Washington. I have not been there within the last year it is true, but the reports have been in existence ever since the war. There is an immense mass of material in private and public libraries here, and at the Military Institute on Governor's Island the reports of Chancellorsville and Gettys burg, edited and printed by the War Department, are accessible. I have examined all these, and was engaged for a long time in taking notes of the Southern historical papers in the Astor Library. I also spent two weeks opposite West Point to confer with General Howard and get all the information I could from him and the library there. The next point he makes is that Hooker must

ave ordered Graham to Dowdall's Tavern by mistake, as Howard's headquarters were already there; but Hooker evidently thought that flank was weak, and wished it to be well guarded. Had Howard retained this brigade and posted it in advance on the plank road, it might have prevented the great disester that occurred the next day, but he told Graham he had no use for it; that he could resist any force sent against him, and that he required no assistance. He says that Hooker, as he rode by his position in the morning, exclaimed, "How strong!" but Hooker must have referred to the rifle-pits made to resist a front attack. In reference to the flank attack which he feared might take place he wrote to Howard, "You have no defences worth naming, He also informed him that he had too few troops formed in that direction, and that they were badly posted.

Howard now becomes very indigmant, and goes on to say: "The story about my remaining in perfect indifference all day is absolutely false." I charged him with being apathetic and indifferent to Jackson's approach. If he did not disregard all the warnings and information which constantly came in to him during the day, there is no truth in history. Many instances can be given besides those have stated in my book. In connection with this, to show his activity, he says he constantly sent staff offcers to ride up and down the line, Inspite of all that the men were utterly unprepared to receive Jackson when he did come; for in many cases they were away from their arms, their line was enough red with pack mules and ambulance nd they were engaged in cooking and slaughterin cattle for their supper.

It seems strange enough that Howard should have come to the conclusion that Jackson-frightened ar the appearance of our Army-was making off to get out of our way, leaving a remnant of the Confederate Army under Lee to shift for itself. Howard tacitly admits that he thought this, for he says: " It was the prevalent idea that Jackson was making off toward Orange Court House." This explains his cant of preparation, lack of interest and erredulity when spies and scouts came in to inform him that the enemy were approaching.

He also believes that the interview between himself and Von Gilsa related in my book is the profact of my imagination. It can be found in a book written by a German officer of the Eleventh Corns. who passed four years and a half in our Army. As he speaks well of his corps commander there is no reason to suspect him of prejudice. I think the work is now in the New-York Historical Library,

To explain his over-confidence when Graham reported to him on the 1st, Howard says our line at that time was continuous, and if he had been attacked on his right rear, Siekles and Slocam would have faced their corps about and have come to his aid. was always taught that each commander must look out for his own front, and in case of necessity rely upon the reserve to help him out; not upon other portions of the line. For aught that Howard knew on the 1st of May, if an attack came against his right rear, half of Lee's Army might have been thrown upon Sickles and Slocum at the same time,

He says after the flight of the Eleventh Corps, the enemy were held in check by a new line formed across the plank road; "Berry taking the right and (Howard) the left." I doubt if this is correct Warren rallied some of the Eleventh Corps batteries to the support of Berry, and they were joined by others from the Twelfth Corps. Warren says he turned over the command to Captain Best, who was then chief of Sloeum's artillery. He does not mention Howard as being there at all.

GETTYSBURG.

General Howard is disturbed to know the reason of my "animus" against lum. He must be aware that I never had any disagreement or personal difficulty with him. I have tried to write the truth from a sense of duty, and not from any desire to burt him or others. It is sometimes very unpleasant to relate what actually occurred in a battle, for the partisans and relatives of different Generals who laim to have done everything become blitter and aggressive. They ascribe mean personal motives to the writer on the principle that " if you cannot dispute the evidence, abuse the plaintiff's attorney." General Howard now admits that he did not do justice to the First Corps and attributes it to the fact that they old not forward their official reports to him. Had he desired to do so he could have seen these papers at General Meade's headquarters, but as the reports of their own officers are on file the corps do not consider his undersement a matter of much consequence. The point I criticise is that he sent an untrathful and misleading dispatch to General Meade, which magnified a retreat of two regiments under orders into the flight of an entire corpwhich had not yet reached the field. In my opinion and in view of the heavy losses incurred on that day, it was the most desperate fight of the war. According to the reporter Howard's answer to this accusation is as follows: "I have no recollection of any such report, and do not believe I made it. It never entered my imagination that the First Corps was giving way." I answer this by saying that in 1864 I saw

in the Congressional Library, among the minor dispatches printed to accompany some report of Gettysburg, the one I referred to as having been sent by General Howard to General Meade on the morning of the battle, in which he stated the Firs Corps had given way at the first contact with the enemy. This was bad enough, for it was wholly untrue, but General Howard reiterated the charge after the battle. General Hancock's dispatches are published. In the one he sent to General Meade at 5:25 p. m. July 1, immediately after his interview with Howard, he writes, "Howard says Double-day's command gave way." Now, my command was the First Corps. The two regiments who fell back in the morning did not even belong to my division, and when they retreated they were not acting under my orders, for I was just coming on the field; but were under Reynolds and Wadsworth, Howard now says the corps did not give way, and he cannot be in readiness to defend his guns in case his men deserted them. My staff remember perfectly that I gave them the order, which I never would have imagine his making such a report. I am sorry to

done if I had not received it. I did receive it. He virtually admits that he gave it, for he says in this connection that Von Gilsa withdrew his brigade from the front without orders, which implies that there was danger of losing the guns.

He also denies my account of his interview with General Hancock when the latter came forward to assume command of the field, but my Adjutant-General, E. P. Halstead, heard the conversation and will testify that my statement is substantially correct. The interview between the two generals made a great impression on Halstead and he wrote down the particulars. His letter is very interesting and will be published in due time, but as he relates the various incidents connected with Hancock's arrival, it would add too much to the length of this communication to print it here.

General Howard next gives an account of his grievances, which do not particularly concern ne. He complains that he was left out of a large picture of Gettysburg. I know nothing about that. He also says some one in Pennsylvania was urged to write an account of Gettsburg to belittle him, but I cannot believe enyone would pay out money for such a purpose. He refers to his subsequent services as Commander of the Army of the Tennessee, and I cheerfully admit that, whatver sins of commission or omission I have laid at his door, he has doubtless deserved well of his country for his services in the West; otherwise General Sherman would not have retained him.

I regret that in explaining the title given him by ome of his friends-that of the Havelock of the Army-I referred to him as a Presbyterian, since he seems to dislike the appellation, and claims to be a Congregationalist. It will give me pleasure to make the correction in the next edition of my ABNER DOUBLEDAY, wook.

Brevet Major-General, U. S. A. New-York, April 14, 1882.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Some leading features of yesterday's issue of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE were as foliows:

Foreign News.—Political, literary and social topics in linguisms, south American news, and disputches from all marters of the globe. Stewart & Co.—Their reasons for giving up business as apressed in talks with Judge Huiton, H. 16. Chaffin and there.

hers. Washington.—The Tariff debate, Republican National

Washington.—The Tarih denset, i.e., conwittee, and other topics.
Support.—Full report of his closing testimony.
Investigations.—Legislative inquiries into receiverships, grain speculations, the proposed parade-ground, and the Department of Public Works.

and the Department of Public Works. Masic and the Drama.—The Spring Festival, Edwin Booth, the Philharmonic Concert, and miscellaneous news and parks.

The Queen's letter, copyright, instantaneous photographs, and Jambo, by G. W. S. Bone Musical Predigies.—Cesarino Galeotti and the Hermann sisters in Paris. The Bural Lace of England.—Mayne Reid described the e Interests.--Prices and conditions of provisions

tue markets. New Publications.—Charlotte Cashman, General Goron's Diary, and some recent novels. Letters of Longfellow. Some extracts from his corre-condence with Charles Lanman. Emilia: An Episode.

Local Misc Hary. General Porter's Application. Among the Artists. The Lamson Case.
Cream of the New Books.
Science for the Poople.
Behanous Intelligence.
Advice to Young Poets. True Hero The fractions.
Stories about the Queen.
The Rese-Growing Craze.
Americans in Europe.
New you's Wonderful Flowers.
Lady Harbetton's Reform Dress.
Alboni and Rossini.
Stray Ancedotes of Carlyle.
News topics were thus aunumarized:

FOREIGN.-The English Conservatives are pledged FOREIGN.—The English Conservatives are pledged to the support of the proposal of pensant proprietorship in Ireland. — O'Brien, Entitor of The United Iceland, has been unconditionally released from prison. — Dr. Lamson's friends are hopeful of a lighter respite. — Two additional volumes of Lecky's History of England in the Eighteenth Century have been published in London. — The prospectus of the Royal Italian Opera Company has been issued in London. — It is defined that General Ignatheff is to be sent as Russian Ambassador to France. — Five thousand French ironworkers are on a strike. — It is said that a mine has been discovered under the Cathedral in which the Czar is to be crowned. — Reports by way of Fanama are to the effect that Chilan soldiers in Peru are dying be the landreds.

by the bundreds,
CONGRESS.—The debate on the Tariff Commission
bill was continued in the House, ——The Senate bill was continued in the results of the was not in session.

Domestic.—The President sent a communication to tieneral Fitz John Porter Saturday stating that he had no power to set aside the sentence of the court-martial.——A scaled verdict was rendered court-martial.——A scaled verdict was rendered.

court-martial. — A scaled verdict was rendered in the South Carolina election cases. — D. J. Price, postmaster at Bay View, Wis., tried to kill his wife and himself. — The body of a man, which is supposed to have been in a ravine ail winter, was found near Richford, Vt. — Mr. Shiphera's examination before the House Commuttee on Foreign Affairs was closed for the present. — Ex-tiovernor Burclosed for the present. —— Ex-tovernor Burbank, of Dakota, learned saturday that among the effects of Jesse James was some jewelry stolen from him eight years ago. —— A mass meeting of workingmen was held in Philadelphia to express their indignation at the action of the President in vetoing the Ann-Chinese bill. —— Lincoln memorial services were held at Springfield, Ill.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Judge Hillon said Saturday that A. T. Stewart & Co. were to retire simply because they were tired of business; various reasons for their action were given by drygoods merchants. —— The investigations by legislative committees in regard to insurance companies, the Department of Public Works, "corners" and Department of Public Works, "corners" and "futures" and a military paradic ground were continued. — Ex-Congressman Isaac N. Arnold gave a lecture on "Lancoin and Congress during the gave a lecture on "Lincoln and Congress during the Rebelicon." — Arrests growing out of the late elections were made in Hoboken and Jersey City. — Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 87.55 cents. — Stocks were inclined to duliness, and after a strong open ing, were lower and closed weak.

Copies of the paper may still be obtained at the THE PRIBUNE office or by mail. Price, 5 cents.

IMPROVEMENTS AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 16.-The contract has been given out for the erection of the wall or lam at the sea end of Green's or Whale Pond in Ocean ave., undway between West End and Elberon. The so called poud is now nothing but an inlet of the ocean and a huge marsh. The swamp is to be dug out, and broad drives and walks, covered with white beach gravel, will be laid out in the beautiful park that will surround the sides. The banks of the pond will also be covered with gravel and shrubs, and trees will be planted in the park. In different parts of the park will be erected cosy little rustic summer houses. The cost of the improvement, which is to turn this unnealtay swamp into a beautiful garden spot, is estimated at \$40,000. The money is eing raised by George W. Chillis, of Philadelphia, and J. W. Curtis and Isaac V. Brokaw, of New-York, the committee of cottagers applicated for that purpose. Mr Childs to the treasurer of the fund. Subscriptions ug gregating \$35,000 have been secured.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county is building a handsome iron bridge over the pond at Ocean-ave. The bridge will be 250 feet long and 60 feet wide. exclusive of the two walks for foot passengers. A large boat house will be erceted under the bridge for each suberiber to the improvement fund.

The proposed widening of Ocean-ave. to the uniform

width of eighty feet is meeting with much favor. From Monmouth Beach to North Long Branch and at Eiberon Ocean-ave, is eighty feet wide, but through Long Branch proper, where stand the largest hotels, the avenue has an average width of less than fifty feet. The matter is how in the hands of the Board of Commissioners of the

town.

The picr is being made rendy for the landing of the summer excursion boats of the Iron Steamboat Company. There will be one line of boats between the pier and New-York City, and one between the pier and the iron per at Coney island.

The cottage or E. H. Stokes, in Second-ave., is being, improved. mproved.

altss Mary Anderson, the notress, will place her new
and handsome steam yacht at Pleasure Bay, on the
arcowsbary fiver, two miles from the Ocean Pier.
The new cottage of L. Rothenberg, in Union-ave, is com-

The new cottage of L. Rotherbors, in Charles, we can pleased.

The extensive improvements being made in the West End riotei are nearly completed.

The Pennsylvania Raifread officials have made arrangements so that passengers for Philadelphia can leave New-York on the ron steamboats, land at the Ocean Pier, spend the day there and go to Philadelphia by way of the new shore route.

The irent of the Ocean Rotel will be greatly improved by the Queen Anne roofs that are being placed over the pinzas.

A cottage is being erected in Union-ave. for Cornelius Lame. A very large and handsome villa, which will cost about \$40,000, is being built near Sea Bright for William Strong, of New-York.

"THOUGH LOST TO SIGHT, TO MEMORY DEAR." -Dr. Dambesore (was tasugat he heard a "False Quantity")-"Sean R. Sr. P" Scholar-"Tityre tu passise recubant sub teginine "-breaks down-"Jum-

RELIGIOUS THEMES.

TRUE SPIRITUAL PROSPERITY The Rev. Dr. Storrs at the Collegiate Reformed Church.
The Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, occupied the pulpit of the Collegiate Reformed Church, at Forty-cighth-st. and Fifth-ave., yesterday morning, of which his son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Coe, is pastor. The handsone edifice was filled with a large congregation, which he tened with great attention to the words of the pressutened with great attention to the words of the preacher.
As the sunlight gianced through the stained glass wisdows of the Gothic edifice and fell upon the righty dressed people and the preacher in his Oxford gown the sight was one pleasant to remember. Dr. Storm chose for his text III. John, i. 2: "Beloved, I wish above all things that thou mayst prosper and be in health, even w thy soul prospereth," and made it the theme of a da course on spiritual prosperity. He spoke substantially

The existence of a soul in man is an angust and to

mendous fact -a fact which is manifest to the conscious

ness of everyone who knows that in him there is a spiritual existence. This spiritual existence within the obscured though it may often be by the animal in which it is incased, is the essential and necessary part of our nature. Just as the light in the sky represents to us the great universe imbedded in boundless and limities space, so the spiritual part of our nature opens out to our view the almost boundless and limitless possibilities of human life. And it is tals inner self that gains all the creat victories that are worth striving for. As the tircless energy of man is able to overcome all physical batacles that may stand in his way, so the spirit force is able to overcome and get the better of the evil, the base and the mean-the greatest obstacles in the path of moral progress. This personal spirit loves and hates with a great intensity of motion; it suffers and enjoys without reference to the body : it affects others by a force emanating from had and communicating directly by itself. It has its own law

and communicating directly by itself. It has its ownlaw of development and culture which does not necessarily coincide with that of the body. It has the assurance that it lives beyond the body. This is the primary consciousness from which the soul derives its power. The fact of this spiritual existence only the insanc deby. Only the materialists confuse the soul with the body, and hold that the former is but a function, an activity, of the brain Men do not always recognize the importance of this fact of the spiritual existence until they contemplate the mysterious depths of their own nature.

A great sculptor of antiquity advised Alexander the Great to carve Mount Athos into an image or himself. In like manner humanity, by overcoming natural and physical obstacles, by changing the wilderness into a garden, changes the external world into a likeness of the soul within it. History recognizes in the soul of man the creative and constructive energy out of which proceed all arts, all mechanical constructions, all literature, and all historic panorams. It recognizes, also, that from this fruitful and inexhaustible source come all inventions and all governments. History also tells us that this energy of the soul cannot be overcome ithat the might of empires cannot crush it. Society recognizes this spiritual force and existence; Socialism recognizes it, and finds or attempts to find in it its excuse and justification, in claiming for every soul equal opportunities. The improvement of this personal spirit is, or ought to

or empires cannot existence; Socialism recognizes it, and flads or attempts to find in it its excuse and justification, in claiming for every soul equal opportunities. The improvement of this personal spirit is, or ought to be, the object of all civil and educational institutions. Civilization has here the measure and standard of its value. If it does not have for its object this spiritual prosperity, it is despicable in the extreme, and should be displaced from the world, while, if this spiritual prosperity is its inviting about in a large way the prosperity of man. Our civilization, in its last analysis, at the present day tends to substitute happiness for prosperity; and in this connection it is worthy of notice that the world happiness does not occur in the libible. The Apostle, you will notice, prays for prosperity and heath, not for happiness. The purpose of the tiosnel as a whole is to give the personal prosperity of the soul beauty and elevation of character, and the invarid experience which comes from these. Let us see what considerations are involved in the prosperity of the soul beauty and elevation of oharacter, and the invarid experience which comes from these. Let us see what considerations are involved in the prosperity of the soul in man.

It implies at the outset a clear apprehension of God, to whom the soul is near of kin. Our knowledge makes its soul more effective, giving it a commanding influencepoid only over theeling the own the souls near of kin. Our knowledge makes its soul more effective, giving it a commanding influencepoid only over their souls like a man steading on an eminence in a snauly desort. He can interpret the nature, the history, and the constitution of his way insent to the describe an avaya possite God as the origin of the heavenly vision, and therefore the beginning of the heavenly vision, and there is one is the reconstitution of his way immercal being. This apprehension of God is the first element in the prosperity of the soul. Science conducts to God as the origin of

will which says "Thy will be under the only there is poace; then only there is hope for immatality.

Faith in Christ is good, but it must be associated with other graces. We must have sense of advancement is symmetry of character; and the elements which make a Christian character, as the Apostle tells us, are faith, courage, knowledge, temperance, patience, godlines, brotherly kindness and chastity. When one seeks them, useful opportunities are manifold. They may sometimes appear trivial in character, but we are to remember that from small beginnings great results often proceed. You can crush the acorn under your heel, but you cannot sur the oak that from that acorn springs. When we are trying to do God's work means of usefulness will come, and we will recognize the fact that we are owners of the Aimignry. He asks us to cooperate will find, and promises us sufficient grace to make our work successful. Finally, we must hold fast to the ever-brigationing hope of immortality. Whe was Alexander, when he said that come what might, he reserved hope for himself. As long as the hope or immortality exists, the soul rises triumphant over every mistoriums and is possessed of humortality, already, he and mist and the blackness of the high, gazes wishing and saidy in the direction of the haven ware he would be, and as joy drives out gloom when once be has discovered the familiar sparkle of the waten-fire, so we and they who went before us saw the promises of the Aimignty and greeted them as the very battlements of leaven. There are in Carrist, then, first, a consciousness, and second, a conviction, of immortanty, which nothing and over the familiar sparkle of the waten-fire, so we and then only the constraint of the promises of the Aimignty and greeted them as the very battlements. Heaven. There are in Christ, then, first, a consciousness, and second, a conviction, of immortanty, which nothing can overcome. In these consists the true prosperity of the soul; here are to be found the true rienes of the world.

THE MESSENGER OF GOD. The Rev. Dr. Uhadwick at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Rev. Dr. J. S. Chadwick preached his initial sermon yesterday as the newly appointed paster of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, at Seventhave, and Fourteenth-st. Dr. Chadwick's last charge was the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church in Clermontave., Brooklyn. He is of rather slight build and median neight. His hair is of an auburn color and inclined to curl, and he wears side whiskers, which are of the same color. His complexion is pale. He speaks rather rapidly and has a sympathetic manner and voice. His text yes terday was from Judges, iii., 20: "I have a message from

God to thee." He spoke in part as follows:

God to thee." He spoke in part as follows:

This language was addressed by the messeager of God
to the Moabitish King. It will serve our purpose this fnorning, leading our minds to the consideration of the office and mission of the Christian ministry. Entering upon the pasterate of this church I feel that there is appropriateness in this text. My mission will only be new in the method of its accomplishment. As individual, our responsibility is great, each one of us standing alone before God. is increased by relationship. Who can measure the reponsibility of the parent? Ascending the scale, how great the responsibility of a teacher! He stands very near the world's heart; he is up at the fountain-head at moral and social life, and may give its streams what rection he pieuses. By his instrumentality the student's mind may become the abode of ennobling thought, or the lurking-place of error and evil. But of all teachers, the religious teacher occupies the highest position. He id-dresses not only the intellect, but also the heart and conscience. His message is divine. Other offices are created and administered by human authority, but that of the Christiau ministry was instituted by God Himself. In great business is to inculcate truth, morality and plety.

Christian ministry was instituted by God Himself. In great business is to inculcate truth, morality and plety. The truth, as it is in Christ, must be published. God has never left the diffusion of Bible truth to accident, nor to its inherent power of expansion. He has instituted never left the diffusion of Bible truth to accident, nor to its inherent power of expansion. He has instituted never left the diffusion of Bible truth to accident, nor to its inherent power of expansion. He has instituted never left the diffusion of the removal of the senior propiets. The key of the new dispensation was the commission: "Go ye into all the world as preach the Gespel."

A call to the ministry consists in something more than personal litness, or in moral, intellectual and spin pathetic endowment. These may be possessed, but her do not give a man a right to enter the sacred calling. We believe in a divine designation to the office. The messenger in a special sense, as well as the message must be from God. There must be a strong conviction and a grachous spirit prompting to the holy work. So man should enter the Caristian ministry merely as profession. Every man must experience the divisence by which Paul speaks, before he can become a true messenger of mercy. God must work to him, and through him. As he goes forth there will sooner of later appear external evidences of divine approval. Meal signs and wonders accompany the true minister. How signs and wonders accompany the true minister. How signs and wonders accompany the true minister. How it is a greater responsibilities.

The office requires practical and experimental knewledge. A minister cannot teach what he does not know, He must be fathful, and present the truth to all classes of hearers. The minister is not in the pulpit simply of hill a contract, but because God put him there. In the first and high sense, he must be independent, but as presumptions. He should be bold, yet cautions; first yet meek; dignified, yet lowly. If he does in safety, even unbellevers will ap

preacher has to contend. But withal it a joyous seevice.

The work of the ministry is one of great responsibility because of the nature of the message which is to be delivered. No change has taken place in the subject matter of the Greyel. We are not as ministers called upsite of the Greyel. We are not as ministers called upsite to answer scientific facts, philosophic specificus, or theological theories, but to preach the rienes of Christ. As we study fod in nature we have the indirect expression of Him, and it the ancient modes of revelation the typical expression in Christ we have the direct expression. God's thought concerning sin is also to be published by His message of the minister is also of divine deliverance as the only method of salvation, and it is one of the parent and tenderest sympathy. It throws aght upon the grave and upon the future beyond death.

Dr. Chadwick in conclusion spoke of his relation to the church, and asked the congregation to cooperate